Western Carolinian.

"It is even wise to obtain those laws, which, however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The tribunal of legislation is especially entitled to grating laws on conscience."

Dr. Channing.

Printed and Published once a week, by GEORGE BROWN, Publisher of the Laws of Congress.] SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.....MONDAY, NOV. 7, 1831. [VOL. XII.....NO. 596.

TERMS.....The terms of the Western Carolinian shall hereafter be as follows:

Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued but at the option of the Editor, until all dues are paid. Advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first insertion, and 25 cents each week. Payment will be required from those who do not live in the vicinity of the office, before the paper is forwarded to them. All letters addressed to the Editor must be paid or they will not be attended to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New York Courier, Oct. 15.

MONSIEUR CHAUBERT—THE FIRE KING.

Who has not heard of the Fire King? —the swallower of poisons? The epicure in arsenic and phosphorous? the tippler in boiling Florence oil? The celebrated Monsieur Chaubert who uses melted lead to wash his hands? and warms himself in an oven along-side a beef steak? Who has astonished all England, has arrived in this city, and is exhibiting his experiments in Clinton Hall. He is certainly the eighth wonder of the world —the real Salamander, to whom fire, heat, poison, &c. are perfectly innocuous.

On Thursday evening last he gave a private exhibition of his wonderful powers to a select audience of scientific and literary gentlemen at the lecture room of Clinton Hall. On entering the Hall the first thing that strikes the eyes of the spectator is a large oven built of bricks and resting on the floor of the building. In the front of the oven is a small platform, with a table, lights, &c. where Monsieur Chaubert performs his experiments. On the opening of the exhibition, Monsieur C. made a short address in English peculiarly marked however, by a foreign accent. He assured the audience that there was not the slightest trick or deception in any of his experiments, he courted the minutest investigation of every scientific gentleman in the room.

The exhibition commenced with a red hot shovel, which he drew over his face and tongue with the greatest sang froid imaginable. Not the slightest injury was inflicted on him. He also drew it over his hair with the same result. "Try gentlemen" said he "and satisfy yourselves." Several gentlemen reached up their fingers and placed them on his hair and cheek. They drew them back with all imaginable haste as if they had been touching the shovel itself. His face and hair were covered with his antidote, and he told them so. This excited much surprise.

His next experiment was sealing wax.—He held the wax to the candle and dropt it on his tongue. "Does any gentleman want to take a seal and give it the impression?" No one seemed desirous of that office, and C took up a portion of the wax between his fingers and his thumb and drew it in a string from his tongue. He passed over to other experiments, and prepared to take the poison. He told the company that he would take from 30 to 40 grains of phosphorous, 4 grains of which is sufficient to kill any individual. "If any gentleman however wishes to use his own phosphorous I will do so," said he. Mr. Chilton the chymist, had brought some phosphorous with him. He desired his young man to take it out and weigh off 40 grains. He did so in the presence of the medical gentlemen. "Let me try that?" said Mon'r C. He took a small portion and rubbed it against a piece of paper. It produced ignition immediately. "Dat is ver good—very good," said Monsieur. At his request Dr. Yates undertook to administer the dose. It was put into a spoonful of water. Monsieur knelt down, put his hands behind his back, had his stock taken off—"Now, said he, "I am ready."—Doctor Yates proceeded and poured it in his mouth. "Well," said the Doctor, with a sigh, "I never administered such a dose before in my life." When every particle was swallowed, he called on the company to examine his mouth and see that no deception was practised—to satisfy themselves that it was not hid in his mouth. Several gentlemen did so. They were perfectly satisfied. They put their fingers into his mouth, and came down from the platform in utter astonishment.

The next experiment was with melted lead.—He took a tin pan full of melted lead, and plunged his fingers into it, took a portion in his hand and made believe he was washing the tips of his fingers. "No mistake, gentlemen," said he "put your fingers here." Several did so, and were glad to take them from the vessel again. They were fully satisfied.

His next experiment was swallowing a spoonful of boiling Florence oil. A tin pan full of this liquid was heated to the boiling point, before the audience. He then took the vessel and plunged a Fahrenheit thermometer into the boiling liquid, and exhibited the instrument to the gentlemen. It stood at 340. "Satisfy yourselves," said he, "satisfy yourselves." He then took a spoon, dipt it in the oil, filled it, put it in his mouth and actually swallowed it down. Every person present was satisfied there was no deception practised. "What a fellow;" said one:—"Why," said another, "a certain place, not to be named to ears polite, carries no alarms to them." "Will you just take a peep," said a third, "behind, Monsieur Chaubert, and see if his feet are not cloven."

"Now, gentlemen," said Monsieur C. "I shall prepare to go into the oven, and take a dish of beef steaks with me to be cooked." He retired a few minutes to change his dress. Dr. Pascalis, who appeared to be puzzled and perplexed at these experiments, took the opportunity to step up to the oven and look in. He opened the door and thrust his hand in. He soon drew back. "How is the oven Doctor? asked a brother physician. "By George I could go in myself," replied the Doctor. Monsieur Chaubert, however, soon appeared, went into the oven, roused up the fire, and made arrangements. He wore over his dress a large thick great coat. "Why do you wear that?" asked some one. "It is all the same to me," said he, "to go in dressed or undressed: if I go in undressed, I must be very cautious when I come out not to catch cold. I wear a coarse great coat over my dress because it prevents me from catching cold—besides, I have now become economical." This was received with applause. He then put the thermometer into the oven to ascertain the temperature. "Bring the beef stakes here." They were brought. He put them into a tin dish; sprinkled salt on them. "I like plenty of steaks," said he, quite jovially. "Now, gentlemen," cried Monsieur, "come and see the thermometer; but you must look sharp, because the least approach to the cold air will make it fall rapidly."

Three gentlemen went up to the oven to examine. He seized the thermometer from the interior of the oven and held it out. "How much? how much?" It was several seconds before they found the mercury and then it was 380. "Oh" said he "it is at least 480, it has fall since I took it out." He replaced the thermometer, put a black cap on his head, had the dish of steaks placed along aside of him, took a large tin tube which he protruded through an aperture in the iron door to breathe through, and then entered the oven. During his stay in the oven he looked through his tube, talked rapidly, and sung a pretty French air. He was continually asking "how many minutes gentlemen?" "How many?"—"One."—"Two." "Three." "Oh it must be more, gentlemen: oh it is very hot, gentlemen; full 500 degrees; how many minutes?" "Four—Five—Six—Seven Eight minutes." At eight minutes and fifty one seconds from his entrance, out he bounced, came down on the stage all covered with perspiration. "Feel his pulse" cried several of the physicians. "Oh yes, gentlemen, feel my pulse," said he, holding out both his arms. It was felt immediately and found to be as high as 160. "No deception" said he. The devil a bit of deception is there," said one of the spectators. "Fetch me out the beef-steaks," said Monsieur. "they are well done now." The dish was brought down and quite a rush was made upon them. Every one that could reach the platform, cut a piece off and fell to eating. "These steaks are very fine," said one. "Rather too much done," said another. "That fellow Chaubert," said a grave looking personage chewing his steak and leaving the room, "is certainly his Satanic majesty himself." Dr. Mott went up to the oven, put his head into the door, drew it rapidly out, and nodded very significantly, as much as to say, "all right, no deception." The rest of the spectators stood gazing, talking, and expressing wonder, surprise, astonishment, &c. &c.

Monsieur Chaubert was a Captain in the service of Napoleon. He was taken prisoner by the Russians and sent to Siberia, where it it supposed he discovered his secret antidote to fire and poison. Two years ago he excited great astonishment in London and satisfied the college of Physicians and Surgeons, that there was no deception in his experiments. He was offered £. 5000 for his antidote to prussic acid, but would not take less than ten—is a good looking man, —with an oval face and fine person. He wares mustachios. He is quite talkative and intelligent, speaks fourteen languages—but English rather incorrectly. He is truly a wondrous wonder.

From the Richmond Compiler.

A STRIKING INCIDENT.

The newspapers of the North have spoken of a Mr. Sedgwick, whose late appearance in the Convention of Philadelphia, produced so deep a sensation. —Will you excuse me for offering you the following description of this gentleman?

It seems there were two gentlemen in the Convention, from Massachusetts a Mr. Sedgwick and a Mr. Pomroy; one, the brother and the other the nephew, of the gentleman in question. —He was specially invited by the President (Mr. Barbour) to take a seat with the members.—He was the author of the Convention itself; for, he had suggested it in a series of admirable queries, which he had published in the N. Y. Evening Post.—Before it met in Philadelphia, he had been most unfortunately struck with the paralysis—but his zeal would not permit him to be absent; and when the Convention assembled, he was in Philadelphia to witness its proceedings. The interest which he had thus excited induced the President to invite him to take a seat among them. Providence had sorely stricken Mr. Sedgwick—for he seemed paralized up to his neck.—Every limb bore witness to the violence of the attack, which had befallen this interesting individual.

The morning he appeared at the bar of the convention, he was borne in, on the arms of his two servants—not a muscle but was powerless. As he was carried in he was recognized and hailed with loud acclamations. The first thing that was done when he took his seat, was for his servants to rub both his hands and rouse the torpid functions of life. And there he sat every day listening with intense eagerness to the proceedings of an assembly which he had called into existence, and waiting the success of a cause, to which he was so deeply devoted.—Being asked "how he felt himself?" he replied, that very little of him was left—but the spirit and the zeal.—A spectacle of this description carries with it something so impressive and effecting, that it is no wonder he drew so many eyes upon him—and that he excites so profound an interest among all who hear of Mr. Sedgwick.

A LOOKER-ON.

Anecdote.—An itinerant preacher, who was not very remarkable for energy of style or brilliancy of thought, was once hammering out the gospel to a slumbering audience in Freetown, when he stopped short in his discourse, and with renowned vigor exclaimed—my friends, what do you suppose my little grandson calls *bread!* —This unexpected querry awakened the congregation, who commenced guessing. After some ten or twelve had guessed wrong, a great gawk drawled out now, Mr. Minister, you ort to tell us what he calls it.—Why, replied the Reverend gentleman, he calls it *bread*. After this there was no more slumbering.

N. Bedford Gaz.

EDUCATION of WOMEN.

There does not appear any reason why the education of women should differ in its essentials from that of men. The education which is good for human nature is good for them.—They are a part, and they ought to be in a much greater degree than they are, a part of the effective contributors to the welfare and intelligence of the human family. In intellectual, as well as other affairs, they ought to be set helps to men. The preposterous absurdities of chivalrous times still exert a wretched influence over the character and the allotment of women. Men are not polite, but gallant; they do not act towards women as towards beings of kindred habits and character; as to beings, who, like the other portion of mankind, reason, and reflect, and judge; but as to beings who please and whom men are bound to please. Essentially, there is no kindness, no politeness, in this; but selfishness and insolence. He is the man of politeness, who evinces his respect for the female mind. He is the man of insolence, who visibly says, when he enters into the society of women, that he needs not to bring his intellect with him. I do not mean to affirm that these persons intend insolence, or are conscious always of the real character of their habits; they think they are attentive and polite, and habit has become so inveterate, they really are not pleased, if a woman, by the vigor of her conversation, interrupts the pleasing trifling to which they are accustomed. Unhappily, a great number of women themselves prefer this varnished and gilded contempt to solid respect. They would rather think themselves fascinating than respectable. They will not see, and very often do not see, the practical insolence with which they are treated. Yet what insolence is so great as that of half a dozen men, who, having been engaged in an intelligent conversation, suddenly change it to frivolity, if ladies enter? For this unhappy state of intellectual intercourse, female education is in too great a degree adapted. A large class are taught less to think than to shine. If they glitter, it matters little whether be the glitter of gilding or of gold.

Daymonds Essays on the principles of Morality.

The Governor of the State of Louisiana has convened the Legislature of that State, by proclamation, to assemble on Monday the 14th of November. The grounds for this measure, as stated in the New-Orleans Argus, are that in all probability attempts will be made to introduce into that State, from the South, slaves of vicious habits, guilty of the blackest crimes, and perhaps participators in the late horrible scenes at Southampton. Also, that a Senator to the Congress of the United States is to be elected, and business of the greatest importance will be brought before that body at an early period of the session. To have waited for the usual meeting of our Legislature in January, would have been too late; and although we know that Governor Roman is, and ever will be ready to encounter the necessary responsibility in the exercise of any of the duties he may be called upon to perform, yet the candid of both parties must acknowledge, that it is far preferable that the selection of a Senator be made by that body, who have finally to decide upon it; particularly as any proper person would dislike, may be would refuse to go on to the Seat of the General Government on a temporary commission, the mere *locum tenens*, it might be, of a more fortunate rival.

We learn that the tragedy entitled *The Moorish Bride*, the production of an American lady, (Mrs. Hentz) which obtained the Pelby Prize of five hundred dollars will soon be produced on the Philadelphia Boards. The great merit of this tragedy makes us particularly glad that it is to be first acted in this city. Judging by the impression which a perusal of the manuscript has left on our minds, we should anticipate decisive success and permanent popularity for it, in case it be well represented. *Nat. Gaz.*

From the National Intelligencer.

Life Insurance.—We doubt whether many of our readers understand the meaning of this term? It is a humane and exemplary design, whereby persons in public office, the clergy, clerks, and others, whose families depend upon their public services for support, may, by paying a small sum annually, make each a comfortable provision for his family at his death and thereby save his wife and children from pecuniary difficulties, in case of such an event. Suppose, for instance, that such a man be 35 years of age he may (according to the rates established by these Insurance Offices in this country) by paying two dollars, secure to his family, if he should die within the year, one hundred dollars; or, if he choose to make the contract for seven years, he may secure the like amount by paying $2 13 annually, or any larger amount by the same proportion. Thus, $32 90 paid annually would secure to his family one thousand dollars at his death. As the person increases in age, of course the price of insurance increases; $32 90 is at the rate of $3 29 annually, instead of $2, or $2 13, as stated above.

By an insurance on the life of a debtor the creditor whose hopes are founded on that life for payment, will be able thus to make his debt secure: A person, having an estate may borrow money on such an estate by having his life insured. A salaried officer may effect a loan in the same manner, (if he can also insure against a removal from office.) And a husband possessed of an estate, which, at the death of his wife, passes to others, by an insurance on her life, may secure the value of the estate to himself and heirs.

It is stated in Badger's Weekly Messenger that Messrs. J. & J. Harper of New York, (the well known publishers of the "Family Library," a series of works every way worthy of the extensive patronage they receive) employ in their printing establisment one hundred and forty hands, and at times a greater number. They have nineteen printing presses in steady operation, and the work turned off throughout the year equals fourteen hundred 18 mo. volumes per day, making the enormous total of four hundred and thirty-eight thousand and two volumes annually. It is frequently the case that a proof copy of a popular English book arrives at the office of the Harpers, and in the lapse of forty-eight hours or less, appears in an American dress, and is sent to all parts of the Union.

We believe that it is not generally known that the late Anti-Tariff Convention was originated by the Hon. Warren R. Davis. To his exertions mainly is owing its convocation. He attended the meetings, was invited within the bar, attended all the consultations of the Free Trade Delegates from this State—and by his knowledge of public men and public measures, his tact, energy and sagacity, was a most able coadjutor.

Telescope.

Every man responsible.—He who is the means of converting and instructing a solitary youth, in this age, kindles a star in the moral horizon: The faithful father, mother, or teacher, "casts bread upon the waters to be found many days hence." But he who by bad principles or example, injures the youth of his generation, does, so far as his influence extends, throw passion into a river at the fountain, on both of whose shores a population must drink and die.

Dirt Cheap.—A clergyman in Ohio advertises that he will perform the marriage ceremony on the following terms:—One dollar if the couple live within five miles of his residence, and seventy-five cents if he performs it at his own house, and will receive pay in rags.

Vermont.—The Anti-Masonic party has a majority in joint ballot of the two Houses of the Legislature now in session.

POLITICAL.

ADMINISTRATION MEETING.

In pursuance to a public notice, a large and respectable meeting of the Citizens of Halifax county friendly to the administration of President Jackson met at the Court House in the town of Halifax, on the 24th ult.

On motion Gideon Alston Esq. was appointed President, Col. Willis Johnston and John Young, Vice Presidents and Jno. A Binford and Willis Higgs appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting being explained by Jesse A. Bynum Esq:

On motion the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft an address and resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, viz: Maj. John Alston Capt. John Faulcon, Capt. Littleberry Johnston Major John Thrower, Major Benjamin W. Avent, Capt. Dempsey Pittman, Thomas R. Neville, Isaac N. Faulcon, John R. J. Daniel, Turner Rutland and Jesse A. Bynum.

The Committee having retired for some time, returned and submitted the following report which after being read, was unanimously adopted.

The Committee appointed to draft an address expressive of the sense of this meeting, have discharged their duty and offer the following report: Disdaining to condescend to particulars, it is with unfeigned pleasure, that they feel themselves authorised, by facts uncontrovertible to congratulate their fellow citizens throughout the United State, and particularly the State of North Carolina, upon the happy and prosperous condition of their country under the benign and salutary administration of their present illustrious Chief Magistrate.

They are unwilling however, entirely to omit making reference to a few facts demonstrative of this, their declaration.

In the first place, under the administration of President Jackson, we have succeeded in making and confirming several most advantageous treaties with the South American Governments, viz: Brazil and Colombia.

Secondly, We have succeeded in obtaining from Denmark, for vessels captured from our merchants, during the terific reign of Bonaparte, $650,000, which every preceeding administration had failed to accomplish—and for captures of the same nature, our people have obtained from France upwards of $5,000,000.

Thirdly, we have regained the West India trade, and thereby opened to our fellow citizens, a most profitable market for the enterprise of our merchants and the produce of our farmers.

Fourthly, we have extended our trade and largely increased our commerce to the great benefit of the farmers, merchants and mechanics, by the most beneficial treaties with the house of Austria, with the Republic of Mexico and the sublime Porte of Turkey.

Fifthly, under the same administration, some of the most intricate and difficult treaties, without bloodshed, with the various Indian tribes, have been effected, advantageously to the American people and not injurious or oppressive to the interest of these unfortunate aborigines.

Sixthly, by the "veto message," a check has been given to the extravagance and prodigality of former administrations; it has effected a saving of millions of the people's money and given a death blow to the latitudinarian construction of the Constitution, by which unhallowed ambition might have glutted itself in the assumption of the most unlimited powers over the rights and liberties of our people.

Seventhly, During all which time we have enjoyed profound, uninterrupted peace and national harmony.

Eighthly, From these combined advantages, our government will reap the benefit during the next year, of securing an increased revenue of, from ten to twelve millions of dollars evincing a state of national prosperity, unexampled in the annals of our government.

There are other facts and circumstances upon which they could dwell, equally consoling to the patriot and to every true friend to the prosperity of our beloved country, they deem enough has been already said, to satisfy the most prejudiced, of the ability and patriotism, with which the present administration hav been characterised under the guidance of our venerable chief.

That he has demonstrated in his political course a degree of moral courage and capacity not incompatible with, nor disparaging to the "Laurels that he achieved amid embattled ranks on the bloody plains of New Orleans," none, who will lay prejudices aside, can deny.

What important measure, let it be asked, has been adopted by the administration, however censurable or gloomy on the first appearance, that has not, like pure gold, the more it has been handled and investigated the more brightly shone.

It never was expected that he would have given satisfaction to the malignant partizans, over whom he had recently, signally triumphed. In fact the very reverse was anticipated by all possessing an acquaintance with the nature and history of political warfare, while it is believed that the unprecedented success and prosperity with which his administration has met, have more than realized the sanguine hopes of many of his most devoted friends.

The committee do not take it upon themselves to express a final opinion upon the propriety or expediency of the dissolution of the late Cabinet, as further disclosures are expected; but feel themselves constrained to say, from the facts yet discovered by all parties, they see nothing in the President censurable—"*nothing for which he should not be forgiven.*" On the contrary it appears to them to have been a measure loudly called for and demanded, by the best interests of the country.

Entertaining these views, they submit with great deference to the consideration of the meeting, the adoption of the following resolutions.

Resolved, as the opinion of this meeting, That for the able and efficient manner with which the administration of the national government has been conducted under the presidency of Andrew Jackson, he is pre-eminently entitled to the warmest gratitude and increased confidence of his fellow citizens throughout the Union.

Resolved, As the approaching presidential election is a subject of the first magnitude to the American people, and as the practice has been sanctioned by custom as well as propriety for them to make a declaration of their preference in anticipation of the election, and this meeting, as a portion of them, embrace the present occasion to declare, and they do hereby declare their unqualified preference of the re-election of Andrew Jackson, as President of the United States, over any supposable candidate.

Resolved, That this meeting entertain the highest confidence in the wisdom, the justice, integrity and exalted patriotism of Andrew Jackson, and that it will strenuously exert itself and use all legimimate means to promote and secure his re-election.

On motion, *Resolved*, that a committee of correspondence and vigilance be appointed: whereon the following gentlemen were appointed.

Capt. James Gee, Lemuel Long, Jesse A. Dawson, Joel Atkinson, James Jones, senr., Thomas Vaughan, Jos. Higgs, Jacob Higgs, Charles Shields, Drew King, Thomas Tillory, Thomas Nicholson, Wm. Brinkley, Jeremiah Brinkley, Tippoo S. Brownlow, Leonard Daniel, John D. Neville, Willis A. Willcox, Col. Wood J. Hamlin, Capt Marcus A. Allen, Wm. P. Walker, Thomas Green, sen., Dr. Major A. Wilcox, Warren Harris, Joel H. McLemore.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Roanoke Advocate, Raleigh Star, and Richmond Enquirer, and signed by the President, Vice Presidents and Secretaries—whereupon the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

GID. ALSTON, *Pres't.*
WILLIS JOHNSTON, } *Vice Presidents*
JNO. YOUNG, }
Jno. A. Binford, } Secretaries.
Willis Higgs, }

Before the adjournment of the Free Trade Convention, a vote of thanks to the President, (The Hon. Judge Barber) was passed, upon which he made the following remarks:

Gentlemen of the Convention: The expression of my sincere and cordial thanks, is the only return which I have to offer you, for the approbatory resolution which you have just past.

Not to feel gratified at such a manifestation of good opinion from such a body, would, on my part, betray an utter want of sensibility and of gratitude—not to acknowledge it, would be an equal want of candor.

Gentlemen, you will pardon me for detaining you a moment, in giving vent to feelings of another character, in which I am sure every member present participates.

We came hither, under extraordinary circumstances. We came in obedience to the wishes of the great community which we represent to consult together, with a view to devise a constitutional and peaceable remedy for the grievances of which they complain—that is to say, a wrongful and oppressive system of taxation. We came amidst the hopes and fears of our constituents. They indulged, indeed, the hope of success; yet it was a hope clouded with the apprehension of failure, from that contrariety of views, and varying shades of opinion, which so often prevail in numerous assemblies of men.

I congratulate you gentlemen—I congratulate our constituents, and our common country, nay, I congratulate the great principle of Free Trade of which we are the advocates, that the result of our deliberations, has more than realized all their fondest hopes, and more than disappointed all their fearful apprehensions.

It has done more—It has given to the wind, the ill-omened auguries of those who exultingly predicted, a plentiful harvest of distraction in our councils, and the scattering of fire brands which would kindle the flame of civil war amongst our people. Thank God!—This was not our purpose. This is not what we have done—we came hope, with courage on our lips, and in our hearts we have spoken the language of peace and friendly expostulation. We have appealed to our countrymen, and in the name of justice, have called upon them for a redress of our grievances.

And will this appeal be in vain! I hope, I trust, I believe, it will not.

I persuade myself, that our countrymen will listen with respectfully attention to the complaints of their brethren: I persuade myself, that Congress, both their and our representatives and servants, will not turn a deaf ear to a remonstrance, coming from a quarter, and supported by a voice to which even the Proudest monarch, on a European throne, would feel it to be his duty, to vouchsafe an attentive hearing.

Should such be the happy fruits of our deliberations, we may felicitate ourselves upon having been members of this body—we may well rejoice that it will afford a new and gratifying proof of the value of our government.

The experience of the late war has furnished illustrious evidence of its ability, to carry us gloriously and triumphantly, through a perilous struggle with the most powerful nation of the earth. This would show its happy aptitudes for a time of peace. It should show that public opinion, enlightened by information, and guided by justice, will stamp its impress upon the legislative councils of the country. That its every form and pressure will be exhibited in the acts of that Legislature, dispensing equal rights to each portion of the community, and causing every wave of discontent, which disturbs the repose of the society, to subside and settle down, into the profound calm of perfect contentment.

That such may be the auspiscious results of our deliberations, I invoke the patriotism of our fellow-citizens, I invoke the justice of our common country, I invoke the genius of the Constitution, and that spirit of harmony which called it into being.

The address was received with loud plaudits, and the convention declared to be adjourned sine die.

Free Trade Convention—The following gentlemen attended the late Convention, as Delegates from this State:

Joseph B. Skinner, Samuel T. Sawyer, and Thomas S. Hoskins, *of Edenton.*
Charles Fisher, *of Salisbury.*
Louis D. Wilson, *of Edgecombe.*
James Iredell, *of Raleigh.*
Wm. R. Holt, *of Davidson.*
David Outlaw, Joseph B. G. Roulhac, and Joseph D. White, *of Bertie.*
Wm. A. Blount, *of Beaufort.*
Ed. B. Dudley and Wm. W. Jones, *of Wilmington.*
J. W. Cochran, *of Fayetteville.*
John E. Wood, *of Hertford.*
Robt. C. Hilliard, *of Nash.*

LITERARY.

LONDON.—A LITERARY DINNER.

The following is extracted from a work, entitled the "Remains of the Rev. Ewd. D. Griffin," which has just been published by the Harpers, of New York.

I dined yesterday with a very distinguished party at Mr. M——'s, consisting of Moore, Lockhart, Washington Irving, Smith, one of the authors of the Rejected Addresses, and other beaux esprits, Mitchel, the translator of Aristophanes, and some others, of less name and fame. The first is, certainly, a most unpoetical figure. Nor is his countenance, at first sight, more promising than his person, you study it, however, when you consider the height of the bald crown, the loftiness of the receding pyramidal forehead; the marked, yet expanded and graceful lines of the mouth; above all, when you catch the bright smile and the brilliant eye-beam, which accompany the flashes of his fancy; you forget, and are ready to disavow your former impressions. To Moore, Lockhart offers a strong and singular contrast. Tall, and slightly, but elegantly formed, his head possesses the noble contour, the precision and harmony of outline, which distinguish classic sculpture. It possesses too, a striking effect of color, in a complexion pale, yet pure, and hair black as the raven's wing.—Though his countenance is youthful, (he seems scarce more than thirty) yet I should designate reflection as the prominent, combined expression of that broad, white forehead, those arched and pensilled brows, those retired, yet full, dark eyes, the accurately chisseled nose, and compressed, though curved lips. His face is too thin, perhaps, for mere beauty; but this defect heightens its intellectual character. Our distinguished countrymen is of about the ordinary height, and rather stout in person. His hair is black and his complexion "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought." His eyes are of a pale color: his profile approaches the Grecian, and is remarkably benevolent and contemplative. Mr. Smith carries a handsome, good natured countenance; and Mr. Mitchell's physiognomy, though not handsome, is, at least, amicable.

The conversation at dinner consisted chiefly in the relation of anecdotes. To [illegible] the relation of anecdotes was the [illegible] It must be admitted that the anecdotes were the best, and told with infinite wit and spirit. Many of them, I doubt not, were the invention of the narrators. Much resembled to be peculiarly [illegible] with those of Mr. Moore and Mr. Smith, who though seated at different ends of the table, frequently engaged each other from time to time, in a sort of contest for superiority. This contest however, was still carried on in the same way. Both tried only which could relate the most pungent witticisms, or tell the most amusing [illegible] The subjects of the anecdotes in [illegible] extremely interesting. [illegible] and other eminent men, with whom the speakers had been or were familiar, were frequently brought upon the stage. Mr. Lockhart meantime, though he seemed to enjoy the pleasantries of others, contributed none of his own. Whatever he did say, was in a Scottish accent, and exhibited strong sense and extensive reading. Mr. Irving seems to be one of those men who, like Addison, have plenty of gold in their pockets, but are almost destitute of ready change. His reserve, however, is of a strikingly different character from that of the editor of the Quarterly. The one appears the reserve of sensibility; the other that of thought. The taste of the one leads him apparently to examine the suggestions of his own mind with such an over scrupulosity, that he seldom gives them utterance. The reserve of the other is occupied in weighing the sentiments expressed, and separating the false from the true. Mr. Irving mild and bland, even anxious to please. Mr. Lockhart is abstracted and cold, almost indifferent.

On returning to the drawing room, the scene was changed, though the great actors remained in part at least the same. Music was submitted for conversation. Mr. Smith gave an original song, full of humor and variety. Mr. Moore was induced to seat himself at the piano, and indulged his friends with two or three of his own Irish melodies. I cannot describe to you his singing; it is perfectly unique. The combination of music, and of poetic sentiment, emanating from one mind, and glowing in the very countenance, and speaking in the very voice that of little compass, is inexpressibly sweet. He realized to me, in many respects, my conceptions of the poet of love and wine; the refined and elegant, though voluptuous Anacreon. The modern poet has more sentiment than the Greek; but can lay no claim, (what modern author can?) to the same simplicity and purity of taste. His genius, however, is more versatile.—The old voluptuary complains of his inability to celebrate a warlike theme; lyre will not obey the impulse of his will. But the author of the Fire Worshippers gave us in the course of the evening, an Irish rebel's song, which was absolutely thrilling.—Anacreon was, however, restored to us in a drinking song, composed to be sung at a convivial meeting of gentlemen.

I cannot conclude this brief sketch, without saying a few words of my host. He is a good looking man, with a pre-occupied and anxious air. This gives way however, to true Scottish sense and cordiality in conversation. He has a strong understanding, and is exceedingly interesting from the long intercourse which he has maintained with, and the intimate knowledge he possesses of all the eminent literary characters of the age. The memoirs of himself, and his times, would be invaluable. He has been the Mæcenas of his day; and though not the favorite of an emperor, has conferred more substantial rewards on merit, than even the distinguished Roman. Such has been his liberality, that although millions have passed through his hands, he is, I am told, by no means exorbitantly rich.

The University—Leterary Convention. The Council of the University have purchased the five lots on Broadway, north of Niblo's Garden, between Prince and Houston street; being 137 feet on Broadway and 200 feet deep. We learn that the purchase was effected on good terms, and that an appropriate building will be erected in the course of the ensuing session.

It will be recollected that in connexion with the University, a convention of the most conspicuous Literary men in our country, assembled in this city last fall, and interchanged opinions in relation to the different modes now in use in the Colleges of the United States, to inculcate a knowledge of the sciences; and also took an enlarged view of the state of education in the United States; and whatever was connected with the cause of science and literature. On adjourning, a committee was appointed to reconvene the Convention this fall; and we understand that invitations have been issued to the Literati of the land, requesting their presence on the 1st of November.—Among those invited we notice the name of John Quincy Adams, who will probably be called upon to preside over their deliberations.

At the last meeting Committees were appointed to report on the following subjects:

"University and College discipline.

"A National, Scientific and Literary Society.

"Professorships of Legislation and Jurisprudence.

"The sufficiency and advantages of establishing Professorships of History in our Universities.

"The propriety of adopting the Bible as a classic to the institutions of a christian country.

"The plan of teaching by public lectures in European Institutions, particularly at Paris; and the advantages to be derived from a similar use of popular lectures in this country.

On all these subjects we expect able reports, and there can be no question but much good will result from the combined efforts of those, who have devoted much of their time exclusively to the subjects submitted to their examination. We infer that the report on the propriety of establishing in our Institutions of learning, Professorships of Legislation and Jurisprudence," will eminate from the Hon. Edward Livingston, Secretary of State. Immortalized as he is, by his "Penal Code," we hazard noting in preparing our readers for a document which will reflect credit upon the Convention of the country. *Courier & Enq.*

MAY JUSTITIA RULE OUR LAWS.

Salisbury:

NOVEMBER 7, 1831.

Seduced by the soft blandishments and syren tales of their enemies, or wearied and satisfied with what they have already accomplished, the friends of an unrestricted commerce seem to have relaxed their exertions, in the great cause of freeing the south from the political thraldom, in which she has been placed by the selfish and illiberal policy of the National Legislature. The address of the convention which met in Philadelphia many seem to think has done every thing;—that nothing yet remains to be done;—That while the enemies of our free institutions are putting forth all their exertions, by calling counter meetings, by garbling and misrepresenting the plain, terms and meaning of the address of the convention, that we ought to sit with folded arms, like spectators of the evil designs and intentions of the friends of monopolies and a strong concentrated National Government. If this should continue to be the course of our friends—If they do not awaken to a true sense of their situation and make some efforts to prevent the consummation of the wishes of their enemies, then indeed will the convention have met in vain,—then indeed will all their former exertions be of no avail, worse than nothing for,

"The attempt and not the deed confounds us."

There is one part of the policy of our enemies which we must not pass over in silence.—It is a part by which they have already made some converts, we allude to their *professed* desire, to reduce the Tariff, expressed through public metings, which have been holden in various parts of the Northern States. Now let us see what this reduction is, and then we will see what their *professed* desire to reduce the Tariff is worth. At a meeting of the manufacturers in Concord (N. H.) for the purpose of sending delegates to the convention of monopolists about to be holden in New-York, it was resolved that "there should be a reduction or entire repeal of all duties, *on such articles as are not the produce or manufacture of this country (i. e. New England.)* Aye, a repeal of all duties on such articles as they do not manufacture. Is there any one so foolish as not to see through this? They want to seduce the enemies of their miserable monkey system into the belief that they want the Tariff repealed, but acting on the principle of non-committal they are wise not to say that they will repeal the duties on those goods which they manufacture. Or in other words that all duties on *Woollens, Cottons, Iron &c.* which are consumed by the *poor* shall not be repealed, because forsooth they manufacture these articles and can, by excluding all goods of this kind of all foreign manufacture, ask the poor and needy farmers what they please for them; but Teas, Fine Cloths, Silks, Linens, &c. which are consumed principally *by the rich* and which they do

not manufactured they want the duty taken off because for-sooth they can afford to consume them and they want to get them as cheap as they can. This is indeed a glorious concession unto which they think will satisfy the South. They are much mistaken. The principle of "Free Trade" in the south choose consent yet to tax the *poor* and not the *rich*. They want the duties reduced on all articles but they would rather for them to stand as they are now than to reduce them on such articles as are consumed by the *rich* and not on those consumed by the *poor*. They want all to fare alike. If the people of the United States are to suffer by the Tariff, let the *rich* suffer as well as the *poor* and let not all the burthens of government be imposed upon the latter. We have now exposed the *professed desire* of the Northern States to reduce the Tariff, and we need not tell the friends of "Free Trade" in the south to be on their guard and not to be seduced from their duty to themselves, to their country and to mankind at large by any such "cunning devices," but to cry aloud and spare not,—For "Free Trade and Farmer's Rights."

☞ Such of our friends as wish to take our paper during the sitting of the State legislature and Congress will please to notify us as early as convenient so that we may be prepared to furnish them with a copy. We get the mail now in *two days* from Raleigh, so that we will be able to have the proceedings of the legislature in our paper of almost as late a date, as the Raleigh papers. There is also a mail running directly from Washington City to this place three times a week, so that we will be able to get news from Washington in *four days*. Persons therefore who wish to have a regular report of the proceedings of the State Legislature and of Congress can, by taking our paper, get it almost as soon as if they took the Raleigh and Washington papers and on the score of cheapness they will save more than half.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

"As a part of the history of these times, we may state what is understood to be a fact at Philadelphia, that Mr. Clay addressed a letter to a friend in that city, which was received only a day or two before the Convention met, stating his belief and we understand his wishes, that the Tariff System might be so altered by the next Congress, as to be better accommodated to the desires of the Southern politicians. When he begins to tatter, is it a time for us to despond?"

Remarks.] No, *it* is no time for us to despond, but this does not follow as a necessary consequence of the tattering of Henry Clay. Who does not see through the thin web which he has wove? He begins to find that the Nationals alone cannot elect him and he hopes, by this wonderful concession, to gain over to his side those of the South who are dissatisfied with Genl. Jackson. But the people of the South know Mr. Clay too well to place any faith in what he says. They would scarcely believe him were he a disinterested individual, much less will they when it is so much to his interest to be believed in what he says. They know that he is one who would stoop to any thing however low in order to satisfy his vaulting ambition. We say to all be not deceived by him. Look to what he was in 1812 and to what he was in 1825 and you will readily agree with us that there is no dependence to be placed upon him.

The citizens of the Northern States seem to know very little about those great constitutional questions which are a subject of such frequent discussion at the South. This arises from the fact that they have not been oppressed and consequently have not examined them. We have been ground to the dust by the constructions which have been placed upon the charter of our rights by an interested majority in Congress and we have in consequence examined that charter. The result of our examinations has been that we do not find any sanction for the exactions of our northern brethren in that instrument. They too would find it to be the case, if they would but examine and they would be lead, if not to abandon their present policy, at least, to treat our complaints less contumeliously than they are usually treated by the Northern Press.

Under the head of "Pennsylvania Election" the Harrisburg Chronicle of the 1st instant, intelligence received "by mail of an election (yesterday) in Philadelphia, when the Anti-Masonic ticket was carried by about 4000 majority over the anti-masonic ticket (as they are printed—) upon which Mr. Clay's name appears." They then very condescendingly try to impress the public with the belief that, that nomination will not affect Mr. Clay's chances for the Presidency. But in this they will not succeed. The fact that Mr. Wirt is a man of fine sense &c of some popularity, added to the fact that he was and still is considered a southern supporter of the principles of the City party, will prevent any one from coming to any other conclusion than that it will completely divide the party, and will seal the doom of Henry Clay forever.

What have the mild and courtly Editors of that print to say now about family quarrels? Do they relish them as well *now* as they did some *six months* ago? We rather opine not.

FROM THE N. Y. COURIER & ENQUIRER.

"In the proceedings of many of the public meetings which have been held in the various towns and States, to appoint delegates to the New-York convention, we perceive a very general feeling in favor of a modification of the Tariff, and the reduction of such taxes on the Mechanics and Farmers (i. e. princely manufacturers) *as do not involve the principle of protection.*"

Remarks] How is this? Is this your cue Martin? Do you stand uncommitted? Do you find your only hopes of success to be upon the good will of the manufacturers? Is this the way you intend to conciliate them? Ha! you won't touch "*the principle of protection.*" That's right. Wait and see which way the wind blows."

☞ The Nationals are sorely troubled by the obstinacy of the Anti-Masons. In spite of the cozening of Jo Gales &co. they will not drop Mr. Wirt, and take up Henry Clay. The placid and benignant Editor of the Intelligencer, will lose his temper very shortly, if an article in that paper of the 20th ult. is any index of the inward workings of its Editor's mind. We pity him very sincerely. Anger would sit so badly upo his sweetly smiling countenance.

☞ The farmers in this section of country are busily engaged in taking in their crops, and in sowing their small grain. They have reaped a plentiful harvest, but from present prices we fear they will obtain but little for their years labor. Corn is selling at from 20 to 25 cents per bushel and wheat from 45 to 50 cents. This will scarcely repay them for the trouble of gathering it. This should open their eyes to the necessity of having some cheap and expeditious way of conveying their produce to a good market.

☞ Matthew Carey of Philadelphia has favored us with No. 2 of his review of the address of the Free Trade Convention. We have *out of courtesy* read the old gentlemans egotistical nonsense but will not tresspass upon the readers attention, by a notice of its contents.

☞ EXECUTION.—Negro Sam the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Kelly, convicted of an attempt to commit a Rape upon the body of Mrs. Livinia Swink, at Oct. Term 1830 of Rowan Superior Court, was executed agreeably to the sentence of the Court, on Friday last. He persisted in declaring his innocence untill the last.

☞ We have endeavored this week to give our readers a greater variety of dis es than usual. We hope there will be something to suit the taste of every one.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT MEETING.

At a meeting of a number of gentlemen at Mr. Slaughter's Long Room, on Thursday evening the 3rd inst. for the purpose of consulting together upon the present difficulties under which the people of this State labor for the want of some means of intercommunication between the different parts of it, and for devising some remedy for the same, Thomas L. Cowan was called to the chair and Burton Craige appointed Secretary. The objects of the meeting having been explained by Charles Fisher, Esq. in a brief and pertinent address, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a public meeting of the Farmers and other citizens of this county be called to be held in Salisbury on Thursday in court week, and that notice of the same be given in both the Newspapers published in this place.

Resolved, That a committee of three persons be appointed to address a circular to the Militia Captains of the county, explaining the objects of the meeting and inviting the people to attend.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, it will greatly promote the cause of Internal Improvement, to organize committees in the several counties of this State, whose object shall be to enlighten the public mind, and stir up public feeling upon every branch of this important subject.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to draft a constitution, for such a society, and laid before the meeting to be held on the 24th instant, and that said committee also, open a correspondence with persons in other counties, recommending that similar societies be established there.

Resolved, That said committee, also, prepare a memorial to the next legislature, praying that body to cause a survey to be made, for a Rail-Road, and estimating the cost of the same, from Beaufort through the centre of the State, up to the Western counties, and that the same be laid before the meeting to be held, on the 24th instant.

The following persons were then appointed the committee under the 1st resolution, viz: Dr. Isaac Bates, Thomas G. Polk and Burton Craige, and the following gentlemen a committee under the 3rd resolution, viz: John Giles, Charles Fisher and William Chambers.

On motion, it was resolved that these proceedings be signed by the chairman and secretary and sent to the Editors of both the papers in this place, for publication.

The meeting, then, adjourned to the 24th instant.

THOMAS L. COWAN, *Ch'n.*
BURTON CRAIGE, *Sec'y.*

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The brig Lady Adams, Staples, arrived at Baltimore yesterday morning from Liverpool, bringing advices from Liverpool to the evening of the 13th September. The editors of the American are indebted to Mr. Neilson, of the exchange Rooms, for the London Morning Herald of the 12 and the Liverpool Times of the 13th, from which they make the annexed interesting extracts:

POLAND.

The latest intelligence from Poland contained in these papers is dated "From the frontiers, Aug. 27," and published in the Prussian State Gazette of the 2d inst. It refers principally to mere movements of the hostile armies. The main Polish army had retired within the fortifications of Warsaw, after having sustained a loss of 1400 or 1500 men in a reconnaissance, owing to the imprudence of Colonel Legallois, a French officer. Two corps have been detached into the Palatinates of Podlachia and Polzk.

Within the walls of the city comparative tranquility had been restored by the firmness of the new Chief or Dictator, Krukowiecki. Four of the miscreants concerned in the horrible massacre of the 16th ult. have been shot, but it is said that the leaders in those frightful disorders have been allowed to escape with impunity. So far from having any intention of surrendering, the determination of the troops and the citizens to defend themselves to the last extremity had, if possible, become more fixed. The Russians on the other hand, are described as eager for orders to assault. The leaders of both armies are aware of the value of time. Paskewitsch is hastening his preparations for decisive operations against Warsaw, well knowing that, if the city holds out but for six weeks more, the winter will have set in and expose him to the repetition of the defeats and losses experienced by Diebitsch last year. Such is precisely the expression on the minds of the Polish Generals; they will consequently laugh to scorn the summons to surrender, by which on three successive days, the Russian Marshal means to proceed in his attack upon Warsaw. The ostentatious arrogance of the Emperor Nicholas, in declaring in advance (according to private letters from Berlin) that he will listen to no meditation of other Powers—no terms on the part of the Poles short of absolute submission, is therefore superfluous.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Coronation of William IV. took place with great pomp an the 8th September. The London Globe states that the true cause of the absence of the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria from the ceremonies, was the indisposition of the latter, and that his Majesty was fuly aware of the fact.

The Reform Bill.—The Liverpool Times urges the adoption of renewed efforts to further the passage of the Reform Bill. The following paragraph from the London Spectator estimates the probabilities of the passage through the House of Lords:

"From certain never failing symptoms, it is now conjectured, even by those who for a long time were the most sanguine, that the Reform Bill will pass the House of Lords; not perhaps without some furious opposition, but without that of numbers which alone could render such opposition formidable. A very considerable conversion has recently taken place in the peerage; several that have given votes for the Anti-Reformers, have changed their ground, and many Peers, who had long hesitated, at length declaring their acquiescence in the Great Measure. We state these facts, not to rail, but to stimulate the vigilance and activity of the people. We call on them to labor heartily and actively in the cause that is their own inasmuch as their labor is not without assured hope of a full and deserved success."

AUSTRIA.

The insurrections in Hungary have been suppressed. Four hundred of the revolted peasantry had been made prisoners, of whom several have been tried by Court martial, and shot. Italy is, for the most part, tranquil.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

We obtain the following additional foreign news from the New York Courier. The most important part of it is the afflicting intelligence of the destructive progress of the Cholera, and the apprehended change in the French Ministry.

By the arrival of the ship Extio, Urquhart from Havre, we have received French papers to the 12th September, for which we beg to express our acknowledgements to Captain Urquhart.

Disturbances amongst the populace of Paris appear to have broken out, and to have continued for some days. The account we give of them we have extracted from the Havre Journal. They do not seem to have been serious.

A change in the Ministry is spoken of. It is said that M. Decazes, who was a Minister of Louis XVIII., will take the place of M. Perrier.

The cholera seems to have made an alarming progress. It is stated with much confidence that it has broken out at Vienna, at Berlin, besides committing dreadful ravages in Hungary. One account from Paris says—"We begin here to familiarize ourselves with the idea of seeing this scourge soon reach us; considerably diminished, however, in its most dangerous characteristics, and we rely a good deal on the skill of our physicians."

From Poland there is nothing definitive, on which dependence can be placed.—The Moniteur of the 9th closes an interesting article on the late events in Warsaw, with the following statement of the actual situation of the two armies at the latest dates from the seat of war.

"The head quarters of the Poles are established at one of the gates of Warsaw, and the different corps of the army are concentrated at a short distance.

Frontiers of Poland, August 27.—All the members of the National Government have given in their resignations. Koakowiecki is nominated President. The following are the powers entrusted to him:

1st. To appoint the Chief of the army or depose him. (Dobinski is provisionally Chief.)

2d. To nominate a substitute. (Niemoiski is designated for this office.)

3d. To declare war or make peace, convoking the Diet at the same time.

4th. To nominate six members, one of which shall countersign his orders. (Until now Wielpowski for foreign affairs is only mentioned.)

The new head of the government has closed all the clubs, and those will be considered as rebels who attempt to form new ones.

The last troubles have not been exaggerated. The populace murdered the Generals implicated in the late conspiracy. The account given by the Russians of these massacres must, however, be received with mistrust.

Marshal Paskewitsch who has been joined by a part of the division of General Rudiger, is encamped at a distance of one or two leagues. Nevertheless it is not believed that he will attack. Until now there has been nothing but skirmishes of no importance.

OBITUARY.

DIED, in Wilkes county N. C. the Rev. William Gilliam, on the 17th of August 1831, aged 74 years, of a disease called the dispepsia. He had been labouring under this descase for six months, and confined to his bed for three months, which he bore with christian fortitude and common resignation to the will of God. He had been a professor of religion of the Baptist order for forty years, a son of the cher of the same faith for and a Preacher of twenty years. The early part of his life was devoted to the cause of his country, he served 2 or 3 terms as a Volunteer in the cause of his Country's independence, with credit to himself and country. He died in his perfect senses, bidding his wife and children farewell, and brethren that surrounded his bed exortions [illegible] to prepare for death, and to cultivate [illegible] in Christ, and the apostles doctrine; it was the only consolation and sure anker of the soul in death that he was going home "to a home not made with hands eternal in the Heavens" and that angels were then waiting to convey his soul to the realms of glory and to God who gave it. He then requested one of his brethren that was present to lay him on his back and lower his head which he did, he then bid him farewell and crost his hands on his breast, and died without a gasp or groan. He is gone to the embraces of his God, to enjoy a happy immortality. He has left a disconsolate widow and seven children to bemoan his loss. He was a kind indulgent husband, an affectionate parent and an honest man.

[*Communicated.*

Married,

MARRIED, in Iredell County, on the 25th ult., by Joseph W. Murdock, Esq. Mr. John Slavin to Miss. Martina Losley, all of Iredell and all for JACKSON.

New & Desirable,
Fall & Winter Goods.

HACKETT & KELLY are now receiving and opening a fresh supply of desirable Fall and Winter Goods, selected with great care in Philadelphia and New York. Their stock consists of almost every article usually kept in stores in this part of the country, all of which they are determined to sell very cheap.

Those wishing to purchase will do well to call & examine their assortment, hear prices and judge for themselves.

November, 3d 1831. 96tf

SELLING OFF!!
COME & BUY
BARGAINS.

THE Subscribers, surviving partners of the firm of Kyles & Maclean, have determined to SELL OFF their present EXTENSIVE STOCK OF GOODS. Henceforward, every article will be offered at prices, that cannot fail to suit those who are desirous of purchasing

Cheap Goods.

MERCHANTS, wishing to add to their stock, would do well to call on them, as they may depend on getting BARGAINS. The peculiar situation of the concern, renders it necessary that every person indebted to them (except those whose limit of credit is not yet expired,) should make an immediate settlement. They must, in future, sell exclusively for cash.

ROBT. KYLE, } *Surviving partners*
HAZLT. KYLE, } *of the firm of K & M.*

Salisbury, Nov. 2d 1831. 4:99

Thompsonian System.
DOCTORS
LEA & SMITH.

HAVE recently located themselves on the South Yaddin, in Iredell Co. N. C. and in the neighborhood of Glasscock's Mills and Griffin's store, on the place, formerly owned by Wm. Dyson, where they intend practising MEDICINE upon the above system. They may at all times be found at their residence, except when professionally engaged. They are aware of the prejudice of some people against this system, it being new and unfashionable; but upon a fair trial both in acute and chronic diseases, such as *Fevers, Spasms, Lockjaw, Bite of a Mad Dog, Fits, Poison, Hectic, Dropsey, Consumption, &c.* together with Surgery and Oostetricks, they flatter themselves that these prejudices will be removed. No poison either Mineral or Vegtable is used as a medicine. Every due attention will be paid to those who, patronise them with charges very accommodating to suit the times.

3t98 *Nov.* 18*th* 1831

ESTATE SALE.

Extensive Sale and hiring of Negroes!

THE subscriber will offer for sale, at the Court House in Salisbury, to the highest bidder on Saturday the 31st of December next, about forty likely NEGROES, belonging to the Estate of the late Doct. S. L. Fairand, consisting of *Men, Women, Children, Boys, and Girls.*

The object of the sale being to pay off claims against the Estate, Cash, Negotiable paper at the Salisbury Bank, or any Legal demands against the Estate, will be taken in Payment.

And on Monday the 2nd January next will be hired, at the Court House aforesaid, for one year, on the usual terms, fifty or sixty negroes, of the above description, belonging to the said Estate.

95 R. MACNAMARA *admr.*

Rowan County N. C. Oct. 25th 1831.

POETRY.

FROM BADGER'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.

BEAUTY IN TEARS.

"Beauty in tears!" yet, she did look
Like summer's lovely flower,
That reckless winds had rudely shook,
That bent beneath the shower.

Her met me then those eyes of glee,
That I was want to meet:
Her was her voice as't used to be
To me, like music sweet.

Her eye-lash fringe, with sorrow fraught,
Hung on't its orb below:
Her lips were fix'd, and pensive thought
Sat on her serious brow.

She spoke of disappointment's sting,
How death her heart strings tore,
Of joys, that quickly took their wing,—
Of hopes that were no more.

I told her of a changeless rest,
Friend firmer than a brother;
It was a balm to her bleeding breast;
Nor needed she another. J. B. T.

Petersburg, Aug. 26, 1831.

THE HUSBANDMAN'S SONG.

'Midst yellow crops of waving grain
My GOD, I raise the humble strain—
The spicy gales, how soft they blow,
How sweet the murm'ring waters flow,—
Yonder blue skies, how bright they shine
How rich their tints—and how divine!
Each grange beneath her goodness load.
The bounty of a gracious GOD!

What unbelief my heart betray'd
When I beheld the tender blade!
My troubling bosom heav'd with fear,
Lest sught should taint the golden ear
But mercy kept the precious grain,
Nor suffer'd man to toil in vain
Bade the soft gales breathe gently forth,
And curbed the fury of the North.

Wake every soul!—with rapture sing
The praises of a bounteous King—
For lo! the God of nature pours
In Earth's soft lap his golden showers.—
See where the loaded boughs appear,
See Escol's vine, transplanted here—
And Canaan's fruits luxuriant grow,
While streams of milk and honey flow.

Seest the smiling scene around,
Owns not a spot of barren ground—
So shall my soul, if thou be there,
Fruits of the finest flavor bear.
Sow the blest seed of grace divine,
And thou, dear son, arise and shine,
Ripen the crop, new strength impart,
And reap a harvest in my heart.

ATTENTION.

THE ROWAN TROOP of CAVALRY, will parade in the Town of Salisbury, on the last Friday of November, at 10 O'clock, at the Court House. Persons wishing to become members of the company can do so on that day.

HY. GILES, *Capt.*

Oct. 28th, 1831. 4·99

To Saddlers
AND
Harness-Makers.

THE Subscribers wish to employ one Saddler and two Harness-Makers of steady and industrious habits.

JOHN W. HILTON,
BENJ. J. OAKES.

Oct. 31st 1831. 95tf

A LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office in Lexington, N. C. on the 21st October, 1831.

Polly Adams	Danl Lewey
Martin Byerly	Saml. Luske
David Bowers	Jno. Leathers
John Bowers	John Michael
Charles Brunel	Wm. Weaver
Wm. G. Beard	Theophilus McKay
Eli G. Burton	John Mize
John Burton	Reuben May
Wm. Briant	Saml. Michael
David Bovvier	Evandu McIve
Solomon Boss	Jones Myers
Sarah Brown	Peter Owen
Benjamin Bellings	Amos Parks
John Calloway	Anny Parks
Michael Craver	Nathan! Peebles
Henry Clingamon	John Peacock
Hugh Cunningham	John Richards
Andrew Clinard	Abner Reace
Danl. Evans	Walter Richards
Catharine or Jno. Fouts	Christian Sapperfield
James Gillings	Nicholas Simpsom
Wm. Grist	John C. Smith
Phillips Grimes	Thomas Shepherd
Jesse Goovison	Benjamin Saunders
Jacob Goss	Smith Sainsing
Wm. Houk	Benjamin Smith
Geo. Hedreck	Levi Trantham
James Hughs	Thomas Workman
John Haynes	Francis Williams
Thos. O. Ives	Edmond P. Wade
John Rout	Jacob Walser
Henry Keply	Joshua Wilson
Daniel Keply	Catharine Walk
James Kinley	Lucretia Walk
Catharine Lee	Hiram Ward
Adam Lewey	Saml Yokeley

3·97 B. D. ROUNSAVILL P. M.

JOB PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH.
AT THIS OFFICE.

SCHUYLER'S
Palace of Fortune.

New York, 11th *October* 1831.

THE unprecedented good fortune that has attended adventure, at my truly fortunate establishment is a common subject of remark in this City—Victory after Victory!!! *Splendid realities and no Sham about it*—In the Grand Mammoth Lottery drawn on the 21st inst. I had the extreme pleasure of selling the Capital Prize of $30,000 and a citizen of No. Ca. was the fortunate owner of one half of the Ticket—viz: Mr. B. C. Eaton of Halifax, the other share was owned by Mr. James Gordon of Norfolk, Va. The cash was advanced for the same the day after the drawing. Again in the very last Lottery I sold a prize of $5000 to Mr. L. Barber of Ulster County in this State—let it be remembered that Schuyler never publishes the names of the many fortunate owners of Capitals obtained at his office without particular consent—It is a fact that nearly all the high prizes of consequence are obtained at my office—The Capital Prize of $30,000 in the Grand Mammoth Lottery was sent by the managers (Messrs Yates & M'Intyre) to their agent in Pittsburgh Penn—a certain Vender in this city has endeavored to deceive the people by puffing in such a manner as to convey the idea that *he* sold it—this is no such thing—he had nothing to do with it—*but there are so many pretenders that some folks pretend any thing*—a good class is drawing weekly in this city $10 will always get a good chance in any of the Lotteries. On the 16 November next a first rate *all prize scheme* will be drawn in this city. 66 No. Lottery Blanks are entitled to $4 in this Lottery, and one Number $10. Price of Tickets $10 and shares in proportion.

Please address as usual,

ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER.

4:97 *New York.*

☞ Schuyler's Lottery Herald published every Wednesday, is sent Gratis to all his customers.—The Herald will be found useful and amusing.

HENRY HUMPHREY'S & Co.

ARE now receiving another supply of NEW GOODS, among which is a variety of *Fancy Dry Goods* And all articles of Merchandise, which they have lately found in demand by their customers,—

Their Stock is now extensive, and they respectfully invite purchasers, confident that they can suit them satisfactorily.

Lexington 22nd *October* 1831.

N B. All kinds of marketable country produce will be received in trade by H. H. & Co. 4·99

Fulton for Sale!

THE subscriber being desirous of removing to the West, will sell at public sale, without reserve, on Tuesday the 29th of November next, his residence where he now lives, known by the name of Fulton, situated on the west side of the Yadkin River, in Rowan County, 20 miles north of Salisbury, 11 west of Lexington and 10 east Mocksville, containing 270 acres. On the premises there are three good dwelling houses with the necessary outhouses, and one store house,

ALSO,

a convenient and well improved tan yard. About 75 acres of the land is cleared, under a good fence and in cultivation of which 40 acres is good bottom land. The situation is a good one either for the mercantile or tanning business The land will be sold in lots or all together, to suit purchasers.

Terms made easy to suit the times. Further conditions made known on the day of Sale.

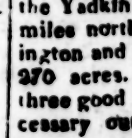
JOHN LOWRY.

October 11th 1831 4·96

THE
PLANTER'S AND FARMER'S
ALMANACK'S,
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
1832,

CALCULATED for the Meredian of Salem, N. C. just received and for sale at this Office. Price 10 cents single 75 cents per dozen.

Runaway



ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them. JAMES LAMAR

October 16th. 42tf

☞ The Georgian, Savannah; the Telescope, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to J. LAMAR.

Land & Negroes,
FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust to me executed by William Long, and for the purposes therein mentioned, I shall expose to public sale, at the Court-house in Salisbury on Thursday the 15th day of December next, the following property, viz:

Twenty-four or five likely Negroes consisting of Men, Boys, Women and Girls, several head of horses. Also his interest in a Tract of Land situated on the Yadkin River, whereon, Wm. Long now lives. Terms will be cash.

THOMAS L. COWAN, *Trustee.*

October, 20th 1831. 94tf

BEEF IN MARKET.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and the public generally that he *now has* and intends *hereafter* to have *good* beef which he will have in market every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings. His beef is as good as that of any of his brethren and he is determined to sell it as cheap. He will pay the highest cash prices for good mountain beeves, at any time.

85tf CHARLES L. BOWERS.

TO GOLD MINERS.

The subscriber would respectfully inform those engaged in the Gold mining business, that he has now on hand Eight Ecastre bed stones of a superior grit, and well cut for the gold mining business Which he will sell on reasonable terms.

N. B. The Subscriber will keep constantly on hand a few Ecastre Bed stones of the usual size, that those wishing can be supplied at the shortest notice.

E E PHILLIPS.

87tf *Sept. 2nd* 1831.

The Editors of the Miners and Farmers Journal, will please give the above four insertions and forward their account to this office.

Female Seminary.

SALISBURY, N. C.

THE exercises of this Institution will commence on the first day of October. The course of instruction will include Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammer, Geography with the use of the Globes' Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, History, Rhetoric, Logic and moral Philosophy, Needlework, Drawing, Painting, and music. The price of tuition per session (five months) will be $10-50 Drawing, and Painting $10, Music 20 dolls. paid in advance.

Principal

83tf BENJAMIN COTTRILL.

CHARLESTON and CHERAW.

THE STEAM BOAT MACON

CAPT. J. C GRAHAM having been engaged last summer, in running between Charleston and Cheraw calling at Geo. Town on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season.

Her exceeding light draft of Water drawing when loaded only about four and a half feet water will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times except, an uncommon low river, when her cargo will be lightened at the Expence of Boat.

J. B. CLOGH.

Charleston Sept 26, 1831.

N. B. She has comfortable accomodations for a few passengers 92tf

J. B. C.

Committed.

TO the Jail of Lincoln County, on the 10th of August, 1831, a negro man, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, well formed, he Speaks polite. He has a scar on his right Cheek, he calls himself *Nicholemus*, and says he belongs to Nathaniel Hops in Iredell County, North Carolina The owner is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take him away. 13tf

JACOB REINHARDT, *Jailor.*

Lost or Mislaid

THE first volume of Ascough's Shakespeare. The volume is well bound and has green edges: No name is recollected to have been written in it. Any person having such a book would confer a favor on the owner by returning it to this office. 89

WAGGONERS,
Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a Hous for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville April, 1st* 1829. 11

MORE GOOD NEWS FROM SCHUYLER'S LUCKY PALACE OF FORTUNE—DRAWING OF THE MAMMOTH
LOTTERY
Drawn 21st September.

4 22 31 21 8 14

No. 4 22 31 the highest Capital of

5000

was sent by the managers in a whole Ticket to a gentleman in Pittsburgh Penn. The following brilliant Capitals were distributed by Schuyler to his lucky patrons.

No. 22 31 4 the capital of

20,000

was sold in a package to Messrs. B. Eston of Halifax N. C. and James Gordon of Norfik Va. (I publish their names by *special* permission) the cash was promptly paid in current cash the day after the drawing, Schuyler also sold one prize of $2,500 1 do. of $1000, 2 do. of $500, 2 do. of $300 &c. No. vender in the U. S. can boast of equal success in selling the Capitals

My friends at a distance will recollect that a brilliant Lottery draws in New-York every Wednesday The Capitals are from $15,000 to $40000, Tickets from $5 to $10 so that those who remit $10 need not pay the postage and will be sure of a chance for the brilliant Capitals which are distributed weekly at Scuylers fortunate Palaces.

Those who purchase tickets will receive the "Lottery Herald" which is published by me every evening of the drawing and forwarded to any part of the United States *gratis*—the Herald contains the drawing of each Lottery and much useful and amusing reading matter.—

Orders for tickets must as usual be addressed to.

ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER
92tf NEW-YORK.

Negroes Wanted!

The subscribers are anxious to purchase *ONE HUNDRED* negroes both male and female from THIRTEEN to TWENTY FOUR years of age, for whom they will pay the *CASH.*

JAMES I. LONG,
RICH'D W. LONG,
THOS. MULL, Jr.

May 23*d* 1831. 6m199

N. B. Application can be made to the *firm* in person or by letter addressed to *JAMES I. LONG & Co* SALISBURY N. C., which will be promptly attended

The Tennessee Spinster.

THE subscriber still continues to make the above Machines and keeps a supply constantly on hand which he will sell low for *cash* or on credit to punctual dealers. He likewise intends to keep on hand a good supply of COTTON GINS, and he will also repair the same to order.

72tf E. P. MITCHELL.

Salisbury, May 21st.

W. J. JONES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL practise in the Courts of this County, Davidson, Mecklenburg & Cabarrus. His office is a few doors below the Court House.

October 8th 1831. 92tf

Negroes Wanted!

THE subscriber is desirous to purchase a number of *NEGROES* without any limit during the next twelve months. Any person having such property for *sale* would do well to apply to the subscriber before they make a sale, for they may rest assured that he will pay the most liberal prices in *CASH.* JAMES HUIE.

N. B. All letters addressed to the subscriber will be attended to as punctually, as if application was made in person. In his absence ROBERT HUIE will attend to the business, or in his absence MR. REEVES, the Post-Master, will, who is authorised to make purchases at all times.

Salisbury, May 21. 72tf

To Undertakers.

SEALED Proposals will be recev'd by the subscribers untill the 3d. Monday in November next, for a thorough repair of the prison in Salisbury, N. C. The materials to be of Rock Wood, and Iron, with a plan of executing the same, accompanying the proposals. Persons wishing to undertake, will call on F. SLATER Esq. at the Jail and view the same.

MAXWELL CHAMBERS } 9·99
W. H. HORAH. } Com.
GEORGE VOGLER.

EQUITY BLANKS
FOR SALE HERE.

☞ ANOTHER
Mammoth Lottery
All Prizes and no Blanks!!

THE New-York Consolidated Lottery Class No. 11 will be drawn in the City of New York on Wednesday the 16th of November, 1831. 66 No. Lottery 8 drawn ballots. Every Ticket in this Lottery will be a Prize!! Those Tickets having *none* of the drawn numbers will be entitled to $4—those having *one* of the drawn numbers on them will be entitled as usual to $10. This is a fine Scheme for Packages.

PRIZES.

1 OF	$40.000
1	5000
1	3000
10	1000
30	100
58	40
1450	15
30856	4
1 of	$20000
1	4000
1	1706
10	500
58	50
58	30
18224	16

Tickets $10 Halves $5 Quarters $2.5
packages of 28 tickets will cost $220
warranted to draw at least..... $115,00

When packages are ordered a discount of 5 per ct. will be made. Those who wish certificates of packages need only remit the difference between the cost of the Packages and the amount warranted. Those who remit $93 will be entitled to a certificate of a package of wholes— in like proportion for shares. The original tickets will be deposited in the Bank.

Orders for Tickets to receive prompt and confidential attention must be addressed to

ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER.
4 99 *New York.*

To the Public.

J. SCOTT & A. W. BRANDON having dissolved their partnership in the business establishment of Cheraw. All persons indebted to Scott & Brandon of that place are requested to make payment, and all persons having claims to present them for payment.

Business continued as heretofore by Brandon and Scott at Wadesboro' where can be had for cash or country produce in exchange, all kinds of Fancy Goods Groceries &c. on the most liberal terms.

Oct. 22nd 1831. } J. SCOTT,
94tf } A. W. BRANDON

J. SCOTT having bought out the interest of A. W. Brandon in their concern (Scott & Brandon,) at Cheraw, will be happy to supply all who may want Goods on good terms, either by wholesale or retail with Dry Goods and Groceries of every description. In all instances selling for Cash or country produce. The highest market price will be given for country produce in Cash or exchange for Goods. JNO. SCOTT.

October 22, 1831. 94tf

All produce intended for the Charleston market or to pass through the hands of H. W. Conner & Co. Charleston will be carefully stored and forwarded, also packages of every kind from any quarter of the world received and forwarded to order by JNO. SCOTT, *Agent at Cheraw of* H. W CONNER & Co.

Journeymen Cabinet-Maker
WANTED.

A GOOD Cabinet Maker of sober and moral habits will meet with constant employment and good wages by application to the subscriber.

3 96 WILLIAM G HAINES.

Rockford, Surry County N C

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ESCAPED from the Jail in Rowan County, on the 12 instant, two negro men,—one a free negro by the name of San Bailey who is stout built, very black, about 28 or 30 years old, speaks broken of the French language;—and the other a slim black fellow very active, belongs to James Huie of this place (Salisbury.) Mr. Huie purchased him in Concord Jail, of Col. Kindle as the agent of some man in Alabama, his name is Hardie. The above reward will be paid upon the delivery of said negroes to me, in Salisbury, or by securing them so that I get them—if not both taken Ten Dollars for each one.

F. SLATER, *Sh'f.*

BLANK DEEDS,

OF every description, neatly Printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office